FBIS-SOV-86-002
Friday
3 January 1986
Vol III No 002 Supp 002

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 002 *3 Jan 86*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Reviews Past Year's Accomplishments *[31 Dec]* ..... R 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 'Multinational Family' *[29 Dec]* ..... R 2
'Serious Shortcomings' in Bashkir Trade Network *[PRAVDA 24 Dec]* ..... R 3
Plaque to Ustinov Unveiled at Defense Ministry *[PRAVDA 28 Dec]* ..... R 4
Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Government Discussion *[IZVESTIYA 31 Dec]* ..... R 4
Republic-Level Personnel Changes Reported ..... R 4
Estonian SSR *[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 4 Dec]* ..... R 4
Belorussian SSR *[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 1 Dec]* ..... R 4
Ukrainian Minister *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 1 Dec]* ..... R 4
Ukrainian Committee Official *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 6 Dec]* ..... R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Jan-Nov 1985 Industrial Performance Statistics *[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51]* ..... S 1
Minister on Machine Tool Building 5-Year Plan ..... S 4
Civil Aviation Ministry Holds Press Conference *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Dec]* ..... S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Jan-Nov Stockraising Statistics Reported *[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51]* ..... T 1
Shortcomings in Agro-Industrial Complex Cited ..... T 2

PRAVDA Reviews Past Year's Accomplishments

PM021305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 85
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Year of Accomplishments and Hopes"]

[Text] Today will pass and the New Year will begin its progress through the invisible stages of the time zones across our boundless Land of the Soviets. In the bustle before the holiday, in the whirl of expectations and hopes connected with the forthcoming year, let's take an hour or two to stop, to look back, and to think about what we have lived through, what we have experienced, what has happened, and what remains memorable and dear to us in the outgoing year.

It is leaving its unrepeatable mark on the life of any person. Of course, it is impossible to convey all the multiplicity of feelings and sentiments with which each of us is seeing out this year. But there is no doubt that each one of us Soviet people has an innate, deep feeling of being vitally involved in everything by which our country has lived and is living. And that is why now, on the threshold of the New Year, we are recalling and considering primarily our common affairs, plans, and thoughts and the milestones of the common path we have traveled in 1985.

We could, as is traditional, list the new enterprises and powerful atomic and hydraulic power stations which have been commissioned at the juncture of the present, 11th, and future, 12th, 5-Year Plans, the modern ships and aircraft which have made their maiden voyages, and the many other labor achievements which have marked the year. The pictures in the photographic chronicle of 1985 in today's newspaper remind readers of some of these events worthy of our pride.

Nevertheless, the main thing for which the outgoing year is memorable to us is the atmosphere created by the persistent efforts of Lenin's party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo — an atmosphere of conscientious labor, of creative quest in all spheres of life, of sober realism and bold daring, of forward-looking attitudes, and of confidence that we will be capable of scaling new, ever loftier heights. An atmosphere of initiative and responsibility which has been established in our affairs, an atmosphere of publicity and frankness in analyzing difficulties and shortcomings, an atmosphere of an innovative approach toward the solution of large-scale problems of the country's economic and social development. An atmosphere of the consolidation of social justice, the ennoblement of the working person, the stepping up of attention and concern for people and their working, daily living, and leisure conditions, their ideological and moral education and cultural growth. An atmosphere of intolerance toward laxity, indifference, arrogance, servility, and other violations of the moral norms of our life.

We link the fresh wind of changes very closely with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The course toward accelerating society's socioeconomic development elaborated by Lenin's party has met with Soviet people's active support — support in word and deed. This is manifested particularly strongly in the scope of socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, in the truly nationwide interest with which the draft of the new edition of the Party Program and other precongress documents are being discussed. Looking into the future and discussing the remote and immediate prospects from a state angle, workers and kolkhoz members, scientists and specialists — Communists and nonparty people — are assessing their affairs and actions exactingly and determining what we can and must do today, right now, to implement the party's plans and to ensure that our country's advance along the path of creation and peace is even more confident.

This year has shown convincingly what enormous reserves for acceleration can be put into operation if we give real scope for the masses' initiative and creation, if we make full use of the human factor, and tirelessly strengthen discipline and organization. This is borne out by the enhanced militancy of many party organizations the boost to the activity of the soviets, the marked breakthrough in the work of many sectors of the national economy, the increase in labor productivity growth rates, and the successes of the urban and rural collectives which have begun restructuring not verbally but in deeds, taking into account the new requirements. The creative approach toward the solution of the tasks set by the party has also generated the initiative of the Volga truck plant collective and its followers, the "Intensification-90" program of the Leningrad enterprises and organizations to accelerate scientific and technical progress, and many other valuable undertakings.

We are carrying over into the forthcoming year, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, a businesslike, creative mood, resolve in the struggle against the ostentation and idle talk, formalism, and thriftlessness alien to our way of life, and for a Leninist style of work. We are well aware that what has been done today is only a beginning. Making headway means further developing and improving organization; strengthening discipline and order and the unity of word and deed; and forming in everyone a pro prietorial approach, thrift, and zeal. The times require from each of us competence, a sense for what is new, boldness, and the readiness to assume responsibility. After all, the broader the historical goals the party sets, the more important the aware and active participation of millions in their achievements. The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum called for initiative and creativity on the part of Communists and all working people. It is part of the Soviet people's tradition to respond to party appeals with concrete deeds. There is no doubt that it will be likewise this time.

The atmosphere of 1985.... It was woven from many vital strands. Turning over in our mind the main events of the year, we recall with emotion the radiant celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory, a celebration joyous and sad at the same time, stirring as it did such deep and strong feelings in every heart.

The 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact (extended this year), which enshrined our peoples' wartime brotherhood in arms and created a reliable shield for socialism and world peace, was a memorable date. The recently adopted Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 has given powerful new impetus to peaceful cooperation among the fraternal socialist community states.

The 50th jubilee of the Stakhanovite movement, which was a

combat review of loyalty to the labor traditions of the trailblazers of our 5-year plans, has left a deep imprint on the country's life. The names of the selfless combatants of the first Russian revolution, the 80th anniversary of which was also celebrated this year, are preserved forever in the peoples' memory. The 12th international festival and forum of young people of the world held in our motherland's capital, Moscow, which provided a fitting end to International Youth Year, also contributed its vivid colors to the year's palette.

We cannot but be gratified at the profound influence exerted on the political atmosphere of the whole planet by the USSR's new peace initiatives and the persistent efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the other socialist countries in the struggle to preserve peace, avert the threat of nuclear war, oppose the militarization of outer space, and ensure international cooperation in its exploration for the good of mankind. The moratorium on testing nuclear weapons declared by our country on the day commemorating the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima evoked a broad response among the world public.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, on which all people of good will are pinning their hopes for an improved international situation, further progress along the path of peaceful coexistence, and new concrete moves to deliver the world from nuclear catastrophe, was a very important event in the year.

The year 1985 is disappearing into the annals of history. For us it has been a year of accomplishments and hope. And it is with the firm resolve to consolidate achievements, scale new heights in communist building, and wage an active struggle for peace and social progress that we enter the year 1986. We believe that it will be a year of peace, a year of creation, and will bring joy and happiness to every home.

Happy new year, dear comrades.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 'Multinational Family'

PM021451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Indissoluble Union"]

[Text] Soviet people are moving toward the 27th CPSU Congress as a unified multinational family rallied closely around the Leninist Communist Party. Our great motherland is now completing the 11th 5-Year Plan with creative efforts at a high pitch, and is on the way to new heights of socioeconomic development.

The indissoluble unity of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and the commonality of their national and international interests are manifested increasingly fully in the struggle to fulfill the plans of communist creation. The new elements which enter the country's life convincingly show again and again what tremendous reserves and potential are inherent in socialism and what mighty potential the USSR has at its disposal as it marks the 63d anniversary of its formation.

World history has never encountered an indissoluble unity of interests and aims, a spiritual kinship, trust, and mutual concern on the part of dozens of nations and ethnic groups, comparable to those which have become a reality, a motive force for progress, in our fraternal union. For centuries mankind's best minds dreamed of putting an end to national discord and the endless conflicts and wars, and achieving national and racial equality. They dreamed of a time when, in A.S. Pushkin's words, "the peoples, forgetting strife, will unite in one great family." The titanic energy that October awakened in the proletarian masses merged into a single stream of revolutionary creation together with the energy of the working people of outlying national districts and forever put an end to exploitation and social and national oppression. The unification of free, equal peoples on a voluntary basis to form a single state, the USSR, was the living embodiment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas and the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. The Russian people played the decisive role in the rapprochement of socialist nations. Their fraternal assistance to the peoples of the union republics enabled them to achieve a high level of development in all spheres of life.

Under the party's leadership, all the country's nations and ethnic groups became involved in constructive historical creativity. The Soviet republics made a worthy contribution to the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution, and the struggle to build socialism. In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, Soviet people answered the party's call to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the fatherland. Representatives of more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups of our country fought against the Hitlerites. The battle cry "Forward! For the motherland!" was understood by everyone, with no need for translation. Soviet patriotism became a weapon of unprecedented strength. Displaying mass heroism and an unswerving will for victory, our country's peoples routed the aggressors and saved the world from Nazi slavery. The postwar rebirth of the ruined economy was an unforgettable nationwide feat.

Our multinational socialist society's ascent toward the heights of economic, social, and cultural progress is truly rapid. Actual and legal equality, friendship, and fraternity among all nations and ethnic groups have become established in the USSR. A new social and international community of people, the Soviet people, has formed. For the first time in history, the multinational composition of the population has changed from being a source of weakness for the state to a source of stability and might. The resolution of the nationalities question is socialism's outstanding gain, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses.

Soviet people are rightly proud of this gain. At the same time they are well aware that life does not stand still, and that it dictates the need for further changes and transformations. They understand, warmly approve, and unanimously support the party's innovative course. True to Lenin's behest to "go further without fail, achieve more without fail," the party has sketched the clear outlines of forthcoming achievements in its precongress documents.

A fresh wind is felt everywhere in the country today. It is the wind of change. The essence of the CPSU's present course is embodied in the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and tech-

nical progress. This is the concept the party puts before the people; this is the concept with which the party approaches its next, 27th congress. The implementation of the party's intentions will make it possible to considerably strengthen our economy, increase the Soviet people's prosperity regardless of their national origins, and make the defense of the unified motherland even more reliable.

The party organically links the tasks of improving socialism and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development with the nationalities policy, which is implemented in the light of the interests of the country as a whole and of each republic. "The party proceeds on the basis," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "that the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy and the all-around strengthening of the peoples' friendship form an integral part of the improvement of socialism, a path — tested by social practice — toward the further prosperity of our multinational socialist motherland." The CPSU comprehensively takes into account the multinational nature of our society and consistently seeks the optimum combination of international and statewide interests with the interests of each nation and ethnic group.

In our socialist multinational state, in the course of the joint labor and life of more than 100 nations and ethnic grups, new tasks in improving national relations naturally arise. The party has resolved and will resolve them on the basis of the tried and tested principles of the Leninist nationalities policy. It will continue to strengthen our united multinational state, consistently struggle against manifestations of local and national narrow-mindedness, and at the same time constantly concern itself with further increasing the role of the republics, autonomous oblasts, and autonomous okrugs in resolving the tasks of the whole people and with the active participation of working people of all nationalities in the work of organs of power and management.

One of the main tasks is the buildup of each republic's material and spiritual potential within the framework of a single national economic complex. These tasks also include the development of the Soviet people's unified culture, a culture which is socialist in content, multifaceted in national forms, and international in spirit and which is based on the best achievements and unique progressive traditions of the USSR's peoples.

In putting forward new tasks, the CPSU is persistently improving patriotic and international education. It strives to ensure that every Soviet person is characterized by the feelings of friendship and fraternity which unite all our country's nations and ethnic groups, the high level of internation intercourse, and implacability toward manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, national narrow-mindedness and national egotism, and customs and morals which hamper the communist renewal of life and man.

The indestructible unity of the fraternal peoples serves as a mighty factor for strengthening our state's defense capability and a reliable guarantee of its independence. This unity was and is one of the main sources of the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. Whatever the nationality of a Soviet person,he always remembers the moment when, on becoming a defender of the fatherland, he pronounces these moving words before a formation of his combat comrades: "I, a citizen of the USSR, joining the ranks of the Armed Forces, take oath and solemnly swear..." And there is no higher duty for him than to serve his socialist motherland and safeguard its historic gains. The defense of the socialist fatherland and service in the ranks of the Armed Forces is the honorable obligation and sacred duty of a citizen of the USSR, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a remarkable school of patriotism and internationalism. It is in the army that a person has a particularly strong feeling of being a part of the great community whose name is the Soviet people. The indissoluble fraternity, comradeship, friendship and common interests of Soviet people cement the military formation still more reliably. The cohesion of multinational military collectives is an important factor for the successful resolution of tasks of combat and political training, the strengthening of military discipline, and the heightening of the combat readiness of the Army and Navy. Soviet servicemen's loyalty to their patriotic and international duty is one of the component parts of the Armed Forces' combat potential. Commanders, political organizers, and party and Komsomol organizations must do everything to educate personnel in the spirit of fraternal friendship and respect for each serviceman's national feelings and dignity, in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

In the Army and Navy, the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress is now in full swing. Brought together by their common goal of defending the motherland, their sense of all-national pride, and their Leninist friendship, servicemen are perfecting their military skill and seeking a radical improvement in discipline.

Having united all the nations and ethnic groups on the basis of true equality, our party has resolved the nationalities question with the highest degree of justice and Leninist wisdom. Time, that most implacable and objective judge, proves the correctness of this solution. With every year our union becomes stronger and mightier; the manifestations of Soviet people's friendship and fraternity become brighter; and their unity around the CPSU, which leads the people along the path of communist creation and peace, becomes still more monolithic.

'Serious Shortcomings' in Bashkir Trade Network

PM021309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR People's Control Committee"]

[Text] The committee recently examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of Bashkir ASSR trade enterprises.

As a result of spot checks at 16 trading organizations and the apparatus of the republic's Ministry of Trade, numerous cases of waste and embezzlement, lack of proper accounting for goods, and incorrect cadre selection, resulting in state losses of R3.7 million, were revealed.

During the checks and on the basis of their results, A. Khadikov, chief of the Bashkir ASSR Ministry of Trade's Control and

Auditing Department, and the directors of the Oktyabrskiy, Ishimbayskiy, and Leninskiy trading organizations, were relieved of their positions. V. Bezrukov, Bashkir ASSR minister of trade, has been severely punished. Some 62 workers have been stripped of their right to work in the trade sphere.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the officials guilty of waste and embezzlement.

Plaque to Ustinov Unveiled at Defense Ministry

PM021303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 First Editio p 2

[TASS report: "To an Eminent Party and State Figure"]

[Text] In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on perpetuating the memory of eminent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Hero of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, a memorial plaque with a bas-relief portrait of him was ceremonially unveiled on 27 December in Moscow, at the USSR Ministry of Defense building where Dmitriy Fedorovich worked from 1976 through 1984.

A rally celebrated the event. It was addressed by military commanders and representatives of party, state, and public organizations and labor collectives in the capital.

Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Government Discussion

PM021220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held which examined questions of the republic's economic and cultural building.

The presidium examined the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan period (on RSFSR territory). Questions of the utilization of labor resources in the zone of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and the extensive introduction of multipurpose production lines for the manufacture of hollow-wall blocks and wood articles were also discussed.

Additional measures to preserve the Yasnaya Polyana L.N. Tolstoy Estate Museum were examined and defined with great attention and interest. The presidium adopted corresponding decisions on the questions under discussion.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Republic-Level Personnel Changes Reported

Estonian SSR

Tallinn *SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA* in Russian on 4 December publishes on page 1 an announcement that the 11th plenum of the Estonian Communist Party selected G.V. Aleshin as first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Bureau. Aleshin replaced A.I. Kudryavtsev, who was transferred to another position. Aleshin, a Russian, was born in 1931 in the city of Krasnoyarsk. He graduated from the Tomsk Electromechanical Institute of Railway Transportation Engineers. From 1958 he worked as deputy and secretary of the party committee for locomotives in Novosibirsk and as second and first secretary of the Novosibirsk Communist Party Central Committee Raykom. In 1973 he became second secretary, and in 1979 first secretary of the Novosibirsk Communist Party Central Committee Gorkom. Prior to his appointment, Aleshin worked as inspector of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. He is a deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Belorussian SSR

Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian on 1 December publishes on page 3 an announcement that the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet has released Fedor Petrovich Senko from his post as the Belorussian SSR minister of agriculture as of 22 November 1985. He will take another post.

Ukrainian Minister

Kiev *PRAVDA UKRAINY* in Russian on 1 December publishes on page 3 an announcement that the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Ivan Ivanovich Shmatolyan as Ukrainian SSR minister of grain products. The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Viktor Petrovich Sytnyck and Aleksandr Nikolayevich Tkachenko, who are both first deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, to be ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

Ukrainian Committee Official

Kiev *PRAVDA UKRAINY* in Russian on 6 December publishes on page 4 an announcement that the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet has confirmed the decree issued by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 21 November 1985 appointing Yu.D. Stetsenko as deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Committee of People's Control and to release N.P. Kybyta from this responsibility.

Jan-Nov 1985 Industrial Performance Statistics

PM021806 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 85 (Signed to Press 16 Dec 85) p 6

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 11 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA* editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-November 1985.

The January-November plan for output sales was fulfilled 101 percent.

The total volume of industrial output increased 3.8 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity rose 3.4 percent over this period.

Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and rates of production and labor productivity growth, broken down by ministry, are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Nov	Jan-Nov 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1984	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.8	104	102
Petroleum industry	96	97	94
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.6	100.4	100.3
Gas industry	100.4	110	107
Coal industry	100.7	102	101
Ferrous metallurgy	99.3	101	101
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8	103	103
Chemical industry	99.8	104	103
Production of mineral fertilizers	98	107	104
Power machine building	103	107	107
Heavy and transport machine building	101	105	106
Electrical equipment industry	102	105	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	107	107
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	107	106
Instrument making, automation equipment, & control systems	102	105	107
Automotive industry	102	104	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	106
Machine building for animal husbandry & fodder production	102	110	110
Construction, road, & municipal machine building	102	104	106
Machine building for light & food industry & household appliances	100.8	106	107
Timber, pulp & paper, & wood processing industry	99	103	104
Construction materials industry	99.8	101	102
Light industry	100.2	101	102
State Agroindustrial Committee	102	103	102
Fish industry	103	103	103
Grain products	103	104	103
Medical and microbiological industry	100.2	108	107

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for production growth rates broken down by union republic (including industries under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Nov Output Sales Plan	Jan-Nov 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1984 in Terms of Output Volume
RSFSR	100.7	103.4

Ukrainian SSR	101	103.2
Belorussian SSR	102	106.2
Uzbek SSR	100.3	106.8
Kazakh SSR	100.7	104.0
Georgian SSR	100.4	106.5
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.8
Lithuanian SSR	103	103.9
Moldavian SSR	102	101.3
Latvian SSR	102	103.3
Kirghiz SSR	101	103.8
Tajik SSR	100.7	104.1
Armenian SSR	102	106.9
Turkmen SSR	102	102.3
Estonian SSR	102	102.1

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole was:

Type of Output	Output Produced in Nov 1985	Output Produced in Jan-Nov 1985	Jan-Nov 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	137	1,394	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	49.2	545	97
Gas, billion cubic meters	55.6	585	109
Coal, million metric tons	58.8	663	102
Steel, million metric tons	13.0	141	99.6
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.1	98.9	100.1
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.5	17.6	102
Iron ore, million metric tons	20.5	226	100.2
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.9	30.2	107
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	45.1	545	103
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	2.8	103
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.3	23.6	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	4.6	104
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	0.1	1.3	99.1
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.3	59.4	102
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.4	49.8	100.9
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	217	2,423	112
of which, with digital program control	92.8	956	141
Forging & pressing machines, million rubles	51.5	606	99.3
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.1	13.5	105
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts	0.4	4.4	105
Computer equipment & spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.8	112
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	19.8	211	108
Chemical equipment & spare parts, million rubles	75.4	860	109
Industrial equipment & spare parts for light & food industry, billion rubles	0.1	1.6	105
Tractors, million horsepower	4.2	48.1	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	3.4	103
Machines & equipment for livestock raising & feed production, billion rubles	0.2	2.6	110
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	8.7	102	94
Excavators, thousands	3.5	39.0	102
Commercial lumber, million trimmed cubic meters (excludes minor timber procurements]	19.7	230	99
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	5.5	102
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.9	30.3	104
Cement, million metric tons	11.1	120	100.3
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters (excludes output from subsidiary enterprises)	8.6	98.8	102
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	11.0	102

Knitted underwear & outerwear, billion items	0.1	1.6	103
Footwear, million pairs	63.1	712	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.8	9.0	102
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	3.1	103
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.6	6.8	105
Butter (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.1	1.5	101
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons (from state raw material resources)	2.3	26.9	104
Margarine products, million metric tons (from state raw material resources)	0.1	1.3	99
Clocks & watches, millions	5.3	61.6	100.5
China, earthenware, & majolicaware, million rubles	75.7	848	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	8.0	94
Television sets, millions	0.8	8.5	104
of which, color sets	0.3	3.7	113
Refrigerators & freezers, millions	0.5	5.3	103
of which, refrigerators with capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	3.0	110
Washing machines, millions	0.4	4.6	111
Automobiles, millions	0.1	1.2	99.9
Motorcycles & motor scooters, thousands	87.2	1,048	99.6
Furniture, billion rubles	0.6	7.2	105

Commentary on Summary

The results of industry's work in the first 11 months have been summed up.

The overall volume of industrial production increased 3.8 percent compared with January-November last year, while labor productivity in this period rose 3.4 percent. Labor productivity growth accounted for 90 percent of industrial production growth.

The November and the January-November plans for output sales were fulfilled 101 percent. All union republics and most industrial ministries coped with the 11-month targets in terms of this indicator.

Significant production growth was ensured in the gas industry, a number of machine building sectors, and the country's agro-industrial complex.

The levels envisaged by the 5-year plan were reached by labor collectives from the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and from industry in Moscow and in the Belorussian and Latvian SSRs. Associations and enterprises in many other sectors and union republics are completing the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets.

The labor collectives from Lipetsk's "Tsentrolit" plant, the "Vorkutaugol" association, the "Neftezavodmontazh" trust, and other enterprises and organizations are among those which reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of annual and 5-year plan targets in November. The best results are achieved wherever labor productivity is persistently raised on the basis of acceleration of scientific and technical progress and utilization of advanced experience, production capacities are utilized to the utmost, and raw and other materials are expended thriftily.

There was above-plan extraction of significant quantities of gas and coal and of iron and manganese ore, and also above-plan production of diesel fuel and fuel oil, many nonferrous metals, automobile tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, automobiles, tractors and grain harvesting combines, cotton textiles, and food products.

At the same time, the lag which has been allowed to occur since the start of the year in production and output sales has still not been overcome by ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, the production of mineral fertilizers, the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing sectors, and the construction materials industry.

Petroleum and gas condensate extraction was 3 percent lower than in the corresponding period last year, and the target for their extraction was fulfilled only 95 percent, mainly through the lag which was allowed to occur at the "Glavtyumenneftegaz" association.

The overfulfillment of the November plan has resulted in a reduction to some degree of the arrears that were allowed to occur since the start of the year in terms of the production of cast iron, steel, finished rolled metals, and pipes by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, but there still persists a considerable lag behind the annual plan targets for these types pf product. No substantial improvement has been ensured in the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of synthetic resins and plastics and chemical yarns and fibers by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and of mineral fertilizers by the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

The planned January-November production volume of timber and construction materials was not reached by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Contrary to contracts and orders, the ministries' shortfalls in deliveries of products to their consumers amount to R920 million and R316 million respectively.

Overexpenditures in relation to planned prime costs were allowed to occur in January-October [as published] in the petroleum and

coal industry, in ferrous metallurgy, in the chemical industry and the production of mineral fertilizers, and in the construction materials industry.

The output of production was not organized on schedule at the new capacities for the production of motor vehicle trailers at the Kutaisi motor vehicles plant and of hot pressings at the Tutayev diesel components plant, both under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and for the production of caustic soda at the Zima chemical plant under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

There is considerable lagging behind the set norms in the assimilation of new capacities at the Samarkand chemical plant under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, Sterlitamak's "Soda" association under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Kherson combines plant under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and a number of other projects commissioned in December 1984.

Mass competition has spread widely within the country for a fitting welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress. At the close of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the discussion of long-term tasks is closely interwoven with questions concerning the 5-year plan's successful completion. It is the duty of every labor collective to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of annual targets, and to make up for any laggardness wherever the initial indicators of the 12th 5-Year Plan have not yet been reached. There are very many reserves, and substantial work must be done to ensure that they are brought into play and utilized to produce maximum returns, so as to embark on a confident and dynamic advance next year, ensure that the set heights are scaled, and create prerequisites for the further qualitative transformation of the country's productive forces.

The successful fulfillment of pledges adopted in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress will provide a sound basis for a propitious start of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Minister on Machine Tool Building 5-Year Plan

LD031217 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0648 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) — The production of multioperational units with automatic instrument change of the "processing center" type will increase fivefold in the USSR's new 5-year plan (1986-90), Boris Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, reported in a talk with a TASS correspondent.

He recalled that the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, which will be confirmed by the 27th party congress in February, stresses the need for priority development of machine building — one of the catalysts of the progress of the Soviet economy. The emphasis is laid on new-generation technology. In 5 years the industry is to increase the output of rotor, rotor-conveyor, and other automatic lines by 1.4 times, while it is to more than double the production of numerically program-controlled equipment.

The country's enterprises will receive still more precision, heavy, and unique machine tools and presses, thus meeting the toughest modern requirements with respect to their technical-economic specifications, the minister reported.

He noted the particular significance for intensification of machine-building production of its being equipped with robotized modules and systems. One of these systems, developed at the capital's "Red Proletariat" works, was demonstrated at the recent "Scientific-Technological Progress-85" exhibition in Moscow. In the new 5-year plan the production of flexible production complexes will be an important orientation of Soviet machine building.

As the minister reported, toward the end of the 5-year plan at least three times more industrial robots and automatic manipulators than last year will come off the conveyors at Soviet enterprises. They are being designed for all types of technological equipment produced by the industry.

A sharp turn toward organization of broad-scale production of automated equipment and progressive types of instruments has become possible thanks to the industry's successful work in the last 5-year plan, Boris Balmont noted. The introduction and rational use of new technology produced by machine builders in 1981-85 will make it possible to release 380,000 people for other work in various areas of the national economy.

Civil Aviation Ministry Holds Press Conference

PM021621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Report by *KRASNAYA ZVESZA* correspondent V. Khrustov: "Aeroflot Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] A press conference was held at the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation yesterday, devoted to the results of Aeroflot's work in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the sector's tasks in 1986-1990 and for the period through 2000. Journalists were addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, and other Aeroflot senior officials.

The Soviet airmen completed the year's target ahead of schedule and are close to fulfilling the 5-year program. And the program is very intensive: more than 550 million passengers and 15.5 million metric tons of urgent national economic freight and mail.

Air transport in our country is generally accessible and popular (incidentally, the fares on domestic routes are the lowest in the world). During the 5-year plan which is nearing its end, 76 new air routes were opened, mainly linking cities in the north, Siberia, and the Far East with the center of the country and the resorts of the Crimea and the Caucasus. New, more comfortable and spacious airliners have appeared on 310 routes. More than 3,600 cities and settlements in the country are linked by air routes.

Civil aviation is a reliable helper for specialists in many sectors of the national economy. Here is just one figure: During the 11th 5-Year Plan 520 million hectares of agricultural land was treated with chemicals by air. Tremendous work is being done in

the conservation of forests, geological prospecting work, the construction of high-voltage electricity transmission lines, and so forth.

Aeroflot is the world's biggest airline. Its aircraft make regular trips to 122 cities in 97 states. And the geography of flights by Soviet airliners is constantly expanding.

Senior officials from Aeroflot dwelt in detail on the sector's tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to ship more than 580 million passengers and 15.8 million metric tons of urgent national economic freight and mail. New, highly efficient planes will start work on the routes. By the year 2000 it is also planned to replace all types of rotary-wing aircraft now in use.

New air terminal complexes will be commissioned, and a number of existing ones are being modernized. The strengthening of the sector's material and technical base will continue to take place on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Jan-Nov Stockraising Statistics Reported

PM021946 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 85 (Signed to Press 16 Dec 85) p 16

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-November 1985.

The farms' stockmen, thriftily using the existing feed stocks, are taking all steps to ensure that they incur less expenditure in producing more meat, milk, and other stock unit produce and that the livestock's wintering is successful. Collective contracts in stockraising subunits are becoming increasingly widespread. They make it possible to ensure that all workers have an interest in big end results, and make their wages directly dependent on the quantity and quality of output produced.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-November this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	Jan-Nov 1985	Jan-Nov 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1984
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter live weight), thousand metric tons	16,575	102
of which:		
cattle	9,335	103
pigs	4,113	100.6
sheep and goats	996	95
poultry	2,131	107
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	65,039	101
Average milk yield per cow, kilograms	2,309	102
Hen eggs, millions	49,468	103
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	199	102

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 353,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics except Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan.

The gross milk yield in January-November 1985 was 953,000 metric tons more than in January-November last year. An increase in milk production was secured by livestock unit workers in all union republics except Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR the greatest increase in milk production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Kamchatka, Magadan, Voronezh, Kurgan, Lipetsk, and Volgograd Oblasts, the North Osetian ASSR, Khabarovsk Kray, and several other autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-November 1985 increased by 1,318 million in comparison with the same period last year. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, and Georgia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Nov 1985	Jan-Nov 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight) thousand metric tons	16,344	102
Milk, thousand metric tons	63,638	103
Eggs, millions	46,979	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 245,000 metric tons in January-November 1985 in comparison with the same period last year. Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,778,000 metric tons. Milk sales to the state increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan. Egg sales to the state in

January-November 1985 increased by 1,178 million.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Union Republic	Jan-Nov 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1984					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	102	101	103	102	103	103
RSFSR	101	100.4	102	100.3	101	102
of which, the Non-Chernozem Zone	101	100	102	101	101	102
Ukrainian SSR	104	102	103	104	104	103
Belorussian SSR	108	105	101	109	106	102
Uzbek SSR	94	92	108	98	97	104
Kazakh SSR	96	104	103	93	107	103
Georgian SSR	109	105	105	109	107	104
Azerbaijan SSR	106	102	102	105	103	103
Lithuanian SSR	104	104	104	103	104	104
Moldavian SSR	104	107	104	103	107	103
Latvian SSR	106	107	103	105	106	104
Kirghiz SSR	99.3	102	111	95	102	105
Tajik SSR	99.9	102	114	100.5	103	114
Armenian SSR	106	102	103	106	104	103
Turkmen SSR	105	105	100.6	108	104	103
Estonian SSR	103	102	98	103	101	99.1

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 552,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 622,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 December 1985 there were 94.2 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There were 29.2 million cows. The pig population totaled 59.1 million. Sheep and goats numbered 113.5 million. The number of poultry was 752.6 million.

All-union socialist competition among stockmen to increase the output and sales of stock unit produce to the state in the winter of 1985-86 has spread widely in the country. They are competing to achieve the highest indicators in terms of livestock productivity, highest growth in the output of meat, milk, and other produce, efficient utilization of feeds and other assets, application of intensive technologies, and progressive forms of labor organization and incentives.

The wintering of livestock is progressing in a well-organized fashion on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Stock unit machinery is functioning well, and the feed shops are working steadily. This makes it possible to increase the nutritional value of rations and reduce feed expenditures per quintal of output. At the same time, checks indicate that many farms allow serious shortcomings to occur in the organization of the production of livestock products. Feeds are often fed to animals without having been prepared properly, and this reduces their efficiency and increases stock units' production costs. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists must constantly monitor the state of affairs in stockraising and must utilize all reserves to boost the output and sales of stock units produce to the state.

It is particularly important to show concern for stockmen's conditions of labor and daily life. It is necessary to ensure the uninterrupted operation of all machinery and not to forget to supply workers with all basic necessities; to put it briefly, to constantly bear in mind man's needs. All this will help to improve conditions on stock units and increase production efficiency.

Shortcomings in Agro-Industrial Complex Cited

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1245 GMT on 2 January broadcasts a 15-minute "News of the Agro Industrial Complex" program. It is conducted within the framework of a radio hook-up conducted by Semen Astakhov.

Astakhov begins by elaborating the purpose of the program. He says: "Let us ascertain how things are progressing in the individual union republics. I will ask you, comrades, participants in the hook-up, to not only pay attention to produce production in sovkhozes and kolkhozes, but, above all, to the question: Does all produce reach the consumer? In fact, much is lost in the procurement process and processing. For example, according to specialists' estimates, each year 500,000 metric tons of liveweight meat in the Russian Federation gets lost just on the way from the farm to the end of the meat combine's conveyor. That, comrades, is an enormous reserve which the new agro-industrial

management organs are called upon to bring into operation."

Vladimir Sokolov then reports from the Ukraine on the successful fulfillment there of both the annual plan and the 5-year plan for the production and sale of all types of produce. Milk yields and weight gains in fattening have increased notably in comparison with the same period in the previous year. He continues: "At the same time as the aforementioned increases, however, there have recently been sharp decreases in the production of meat for the state, precisely because the majority of farms fulfilled the previous year's plans. They held back cattle to ensure plan fulfillment from the beginning of this year. At the same time, the entire technological cycle for fattening was violated. There was an excess consumption of feed. Labor costs increased, while the republics's meat combines operated at half strength. They are now literally overloaded with cattle, which will lead to inevitable losses. One would think: What would be simpler than allowing kolkhozes that have fulfilled the annual plan for meat sales to immediately sell cattle on next year's account? Unfortunately, no one has yet implemented such a sensible decision."

Sokolov goes on to chronicle the efforts of Cherkassy Oblast's livestock breeders, who initiated the competition for accelerated produce production increases from farms and complexes. He continues: "But even here, in this leading oblast, far from all reserves for the intensification of animal husbandry are being utilized. It is sufficient to note that seven of that oblast's rayons did not fulfill the 5-year plan's targets for meat sales to the state, and three rayons did not fulfill targets for milk sales. More unused reserves exist within the republic as a whole. Perusing the average figures for the plan's filfillment, one must not be reconciled with the fact that Kirovograd, Crimea, Poltava, Kherson, and Chernigov Oblasts did not meet their targets for milk sales, while several oblasts did not meet their targets for meat sales."

Sokolov concludes by noting that measures are being implemented to eliminate produce losses during the procurement process in several oblasts, including Cherkassy Oblast. However, he says, such methods are not widespread thus far.

Astakhov continues the program by introducing Aleksey Zhuk, who reports on methods of weighting cattle in Belorussia, and on where such activities are carried out, whether at farms of or upon arrival at procurement destinations.

Viktor Glukhovtsev is introduced, and informs the program's listeners of how Kazakhstan's livestock breeders have studied the experiences of their Belorussian counterparts in cattle weighing. He also speaks of ways of solving the question of transporting cattle over long distances; specifically, by establishing intermediary slaughter houses.

The program's final participant, elena Kruklyatita, reports from Lithuania on that republic's livestock breeders' good results and positive experience gained in payment based upon the sale of live weight cattle to the state.